

The Times.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899.

THE NEED OF THE NATION.

If the "money squeeze" in Wall street shall result in opening the eyes of the people to the necessity for currency reform, it will not have been in vain. The newspapers of every political shade have been talking about it, and financiers have brought face to face with our wretched currency system that they may see it in all its imperfections.

One of the best articles that we have seen on the subject is from the New York Journal of Commerce. The Journal of Commerce is not a political organ, and does not cater to this or that party, but is a trade journal which deals with the questions of trade and finance from an impartial standpoint. Its articles are not colored by partisan prejudice, and are, therefore, the more reliable. Moreover the editor who writes its articles sits under the shadow of Wall street and is in a position to ascertain the exact facts.

In the article to which we refer the Journal of Commerce calls attention to the fact that in 1873 the bank circulation stood at \$24,000,000, but now, notwithstanding the increase of 50 per cent. in population during the interval, the volume is only about 60 per cent. of what it was then. In 1873 the bank notes outstanding constituted 45 per cent. of the total stock of money; to-day, the proportion of that form of currency to the whole stock is only about 10 per cent. To present the same fact in another light, twenty-six years ago the bank issues were \$5 per head of population; now they are \$3 per head.

This does not mean that the volume of money in the country has decreased. Quite the contrary is true, for the total amount of money per capita of population has doubled within the period named. The Journal of Commerce assumes that the present stock of all kinds of money is quite commensurate with the average requirements of business. This is admitted by the most astute financiers of the country. The fault with our present system, therefore, is not here. "The evil of the existing situation," says the Journal of Commerce, "is that we have no elasticity at any point of our monetary system. The volume of government paper and of silver and silver certificates remains unchanged from year to year, while that of gold is unamenable to regulation." Hence "the only point at which accommodation to the fluctuations of business is a conceivable possibility is in the note issues of the national banks."

Our contemporary then goes on to show how difficult it is for the country to get currency from this source, for the government has apparently put every obstacle in the way of the national banks with a view to discourage the issue of bank notes. We need not go into details. Everybody at all familiar with the subject knows that it is not profitable for national banks to issue notes beyond a certain point.

Nor does the Journal of Commerce believe that the complete remedy is to be found in the proposition to allow national banks to issue up to the par value of the bonds deposited as a guaranty. It says that the banks would probably increase their issues to the limit of the new authorization; but that the old causes of inelasticity would remain unchanged. There is but one remedy, and that is clearly indicated in the concluding paragraph in the article. We quote:

We have now before our eyes a condition of the money market which recurs every fall, illustrative of the evil results of this lack of elasticity. For three months the metropolitan banks are subject to a demand from the interior banks for thirty to forty millions of currency. The cash has to be furnished, for the most part, in the form of lawful money; and the consequence is a reduction in reserves, artificially advanced the rate of interest, and compels a violent contraction of loans, with injury to all interests proportioned to the wants and necessities of borrowers. All this disturbance is susceptible of easy remedy, provided the banks be permitted to issue their notes upon convenient and remunerative conditions. The fall wants of the West and South could then be satisfied by notes put out for the emergency; the lawful money reserves would remain undisturbed; the rate of interest would continue steady; and these periodic convulsions would be avoided.

The full meaning of this is that the government should retire from the banking business, remove unnecessary restrictions from both national and State banks,

and permit the banks of the country to issue notes based upon their resources and in such quantities as the demands of trade require. This is the simple remedy, the sensible remedy and the only remedy. If the government will only attend to its own affairs and let the affairs of the banks alone, we shall hear no more in this country about scarcity of money and currency panics.

CHANGE OR YOU ARE LOST.

In his anti-trust speech at Chicago, Mr. Wm. J. Bryan said that he took very little stock in the argument defending trusts that they reduced the price of the commodity to the consumer. He had no tolerance for the theory that placed the dollar above the man. That there were objections to the trust that set him against them whether they cheapened commodities or not and the principal one of these was that they led on to monopoly. This was not all Mr. Bryan said in depreciation of the dollar. At several points he took occasion to intimate his scorn for those who seemed to think a country's well being was inseparably bound up in the prosperity that turns upon the dollar.

This is an entirely new form of Mr. Bryan's dementia. From the time he was made the Democratic nominee for the Presidency until he left the army of the United States, we heard nothing from him but essays upon the dollar and the essence, that necessity that the people should have an abundance of dollars. The dollar seemed then to be his God. There must be oceans of dollars, good or bad, was of no consequence so that they were abundant, and he pictured the country as on a rapid descent to the demotion below, because there were not dollars enough. Now it seems that the dollar is a small affair after all and that Oscar Wilde's sentimentalities and Sun Flowers are the real thing needed.

We don't think this material as will pay much attention to Mr. Bryan's new propaganda. The general idea of the American public is that it will take care of monarchy and all those ideal evils if you will let it have a plenty of that prosperity which hinges upon the dollar. The American people have a far higher respect for the dollar than Mr. Bryan has, and they are not a sordid people either. But they have no sort of sympathy with Horace's young man who dreamed upon the river's bank, waiting for the waters to pass that he might cross over, for their disposition leads them to plunge in, if there is a dollar to be had upon the other side.

So then we apprehend that if Mr. Bryan feels compelled to concede that the trust cheapens commodities, his case against the trust is lost. He will never get the American people to consent to pay high prices for what they have to buy for fear that low prices will be attended by trusts, which will eventually place over them a king. If therefore, Mr. Bryan has got so far in this discussion as to see that the trust cheapens commodities, then he had just as well stick to free silver. The trust will come no nearer electing him President than free silver came. If he wants to ride the new holiday he must make haste and take back what he said at Chicago, or he had just as well begin to look out for some other issue.

WE AGREE WITH MR. BRYAN.

There was one suggestion in Mr. Bryan's speech at the Chicago trust conference which has our hearty sanction. It was his proposition that there be laws, State and National, making it a penal offense for any corporation to contribute to the campaign fund of any political party. The greatest danger and the only danger which we see in these giant corporations is the possibility of their controlling legislation. It is a notorious fact, a lamentable fact, that some of the Senators in Congress are men who have been put there through the influence of these corporations to which they owe their seat.

Whenever Congress meets there is a powerful lobby with plenty of money at its back to help the passage of this bill or that in favor of the corporations. It is an open secret that whenever the Ways and Means Committee meets to draft a new tariff bill, representatives of the corporations are on hand to suggest this schedule or the other that will operate to protect the corporations against foreign competition. This sort of thing is outrageous and a serious menace to our form of government. It is a great shame that the taxing power of the land should be so employed as to enable corporations to swell their profits at the expense of the people at large. The long and short of it is that in such enactments the government confers upon the corporations the power to levy a tax upon the people, which tax goes, not in the coffers of the government, but in the treasury of the corporations so favored.

When the campaign is going on the corporation which proposes to ask for such favors at the hand of Congress, will contribute money to one party or the other, to both parties in case of doubt, and this is the beginning of the partnership. The party organization which accepts large contributions from corporations to its campaign fund places itself under obligation, if it does not indeed promise, to see that the corporation so contributing is protected by the laws that shall be framed. By and by, when the election is over, and when Congress assembles, the agents of the corporation are promptly on the ground and they demand that Congress shall carry into effect its part of the agreement. In other words that the goods for which the corporation has paid shall be delivered, and so the government enters into full partnership with the corporations by establishing tariff schedules such as choke off outside competition.

The Times is opposed to National laws or to State laws which impede progress and which interfere with the personal rights of the people, but we are, if anything, more opposed to the enactment of laws in the interest of individuals or corporations, opposed to every species of class legislation which operates in the interest of some at the expense of the many.

We believe that it would be greatly to the interest of the people and in the interest of good government if corporations should be prohibited by law from contributing to the campaign funds of any political party.

A Baltimore man asks a divorce from his wife on the plea that she has repeatedly beat him. And there is a law in

Maryland to punish wife-beaters with stripes!

Now that Dreyfus is free, we might fivive him to the tournament.

The lambs of Wall street who have not profited in their speculations have at least profited by their experience.

In his Chicago speech Mr. Bryan depreciated the dollar. But Mr. Bryan has always believed in a depreciated dollar.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Richmond Dispatch quotes Mr. T. M. Scott, of Northampton, as saying that he does not want Bryan renominated in 1900. "I have nothing to say against Mr. Bryan," said he, "so far as honesty or ability is concerned. He is one of the greatest campaign orators the country ever produced. But I do not like his political principles." Mr. Scott is a prominent Democrat, has served several terms in the Legislature, and was an elector-at-large from Virginia in 1896. Just what has brought about this change he does not say, but we can readily imagine, and we are fully persuaded that there are many more in Virginia just like him.

A New York correspondent says: "The flurry in Wall street caused no disturbance to the business of the country. Not one mill was closed by it. Not a single workman lost his job by it. The only sufferers were the speculators in stocks on margins. They lost heavily, but the man who goes into Wall street does so with his eyes wide open to the risks involved." The flurry in Wall street is a sign of prosperity. It is caused by the "squeeze" in money and that means that the money of the country is employed in trade, thus leaving the speculators on short rations.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

Recently a letter was addressed to an officer of the Southern Railway at Macon, Ga., demanding that all negro firemen on the Southern be removed and white men be put in their places. It is said the letter was very threatening in tone and mandatory. They were given until the 10th instant to comply with the demands of the letter. The letter was signed "The Determined 500."

Pana, Rockford, Cartersville! Let the philanthropic friends of the negro at the north take these names down on their memorandum books. They are names that stand not only for Republican towns in the Republican State of Illinois, but for the actual attitude of the Northern people toward the negroes—Atlanta Constitution.

Douglas Coal and Coke Company, composed of eastern capitalists, has paid to the Federal Court Commissioner at Chattanooga, \$5,000 for fourteen thousand acres of valuable coal lands in Sequatchee county, Tennessee.

Notwithstanding yellow fever has been in Key West for several weeks, the appearance around town at business hours seems as brisk as ever. The delay in getting fruit and provisions is somewhat felt, but arrangements are being made to handle the Key West freight, both from Havana and New York. The Mallory line will not stop at Key West at this time, but the Morgan boats from New Orleans are doing a big business, and will take passengers for New Orleans via Havana. It is expected by the end of the week that the Mallory line will have a special steamer for Key West trade—Savannah News.

AFTERMATH.

The tomb of President Garfield, of Cleveland, Ohio, will have to be rebuilt, in order to carry on the work it will be necessary to remove the bronze casket containing the body. The Romanesque porch supporting the tower of the monument is unsafe.

Oakes Ames, seventy years old, a member of the well-known Ames family, and brother of the late Gov. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, is dead.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given the city of Dallas, Texas, \$5,000 with which to establish a public library.

Charles P. Daly, former Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, of New York, is dead.

Love and Life.

Should life be all a garden
Of sweet and thornless dowers,
Grown in a fairy land
Of unobscured glories?
Ah! no! let thorns be there,
With fragrant flowers entwined;
That so I prove thee whether
We share the sweets together,
And all the thorns be mine.

Should life be all an ocean
Of rapture-tipped tides,
Wherein in many motion
The south wind softly glides?
Ah! no! let storms be there,
With calm winds combined;
That so in wild-wind weather,
As we sail on together,
My heart may shelter thine.

Should life be all a measure
Of golden-grained sound,
Wherein no briefest leisure
For minor tones be found?
Ah! no! let minor meanings
Amid its music be,
That so Love's interweavings
May store all sadder gleamings,
And share the sweets with thee.
—Pall-Mall Gazette.

Nothing Extraordinary.

"A Cleveland man took the French flag, when he heard of the Dreyfus verdict, and used it for a door mat."
"That's nothing. There's an anti-Semitic living across the street from me who has been using the American flag in that way for months."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Likely to Cause an Engagement.

Returned Volunteer—What's an appropriate gift from a soldier to his sweetheart?
Jeweller—I should think a powder box about the right thing.—Jeweller's Weekly.

As a Door Nail.

Sunday-School Teacher—In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?
The Quiet Boy—Dead, sir.—London Ally-Slayer.

A Very Good Reason.

Nipples—Why does Witticus enjoy drinking in his own jokes so much?
Grippe—Because they nearly all have a whiskey flavor.—Jones.

Liberty.

New Cook—Then I am not to wear your bonnets when I like?
Mistress—No, but think how large your wages are!
New Cook (haughtily)—My liberty is not for sale!—Detroit Journal.

An Offer Declined.

"Now, Mr. Beefy," coldly said the hand, some young widow who was doing her own marketing, "while I am fully conscious of the fact that you wish to confer upon me, I must tell you that I have no present intention of marrying again, and am, therefore, compelled to refuse the offer of your hand."
"Sub-bub-bub, num," stammered the

astonished butcher. "I have never offered you my hand, and—ah—"
"Then why are you trying to weigh it on the scales with the meat, sir?"—Spare Moments.

The Trouble.
Shooting Tenant Quits arrived for the grouse—What a beautiful place to live, Doughty!
Doughty—It's no' a bad place to live. But what was ye think o' havin' to travel fifteen miles for a glass o' whiskey?
Shooting Tenant—But why don't you buy some and keep it?
Doughty—Ah, mon, but whiskey will na' keep!—London Punch.

Impressed.
"Isn't it awe-inspiring!" said the youth with tendencies toward the sublime. "To think of this earth rushing forever forward on its track, superior to all human direction and beyond all restraint!"
"Yes," answered the fair girl softly after a long pause. "It makes me think of my new automobile."—Washington Star.

Bryan as a Military Man.
William Jennings Bryan has not intimated what he would do if he were given the command of the army in the Philippines, but probably he would like it good-bye and come home, "the same as he did with the Third Nebraska."—Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

High Standard.
Son—I hope, governor, that when I attain to your years, I'll know more than you do.
Father—I'll go one better, my dear boy, and hope that when you reach my age, you'll know as much as you think you know now.—Boston Courier.

WILL END IN EXTERMINATION.

So Says De Baker in Speaking of the Troubles With the Howards.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 19.—"De" Baker, of Manchester, Clay county, Ky., leader of the famous family which has been waging a feud against the Howards, also of Clay county, is in the county jail, this city, charged with violating the internal revenue laws. He and three others were brought to this city today by Deputy United States Marshal W. T. Short, of Mount Vernon, Ky. They will be tried at the October term of the United States District Court.

When Deputy Short arrested Baker he was in London, Ky., surrounded by fourteen or fifteen of the Griffins, who are allies of the Howards in their feud with the Howards. Short walked boldly to the group and arrested Baker, who made no resistance. Baker is only 21 years old, of medium height and is altogether different in appearance from what might be expected of a mountain desperado. He is very reticent about the recent troubles in Clay county, but said he thought the feud between the Phillips and Griffins would certainly end in the extermination of one side or the other.

"Is the Baker-Howard feud over?" he was asked.
"Over? Well, I should say not," he replied. "It'll never be over as long as any of them Griffins or Howards is alive." Baker said that the Griffins and Howards had no effect either way on the feudists, and that if the latter so desired the soldiers could be annihilated whenever they attempted to take charge of Manchester.

GUARDING VANDERBILT'S TOMB.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Vanderbilt mausoleum at New Dorp is doubly guarded night and day since Cornelius Vanderbilt's body was interred there.

There have always at all hours, been two men watching the tomb. Now the four guards, effectively armed, are stationed where they can see the tomb and all who approach it. They are relieved at regular intervals. In such a manner as not to excite attention. The regular guardians of the cemetery scout the idea that any extra guard is being placed over the body of a Vanderbilt just emboldened. They point to the solidity of the walls and tell of burglar proof doors of steel and stone.

The Vanderbilt family or its agents hold a different view. Cornelius Vanderbilt is still in New York, apparently taking no one into his confidence with regard to his future plans and his position under the will of his father. He has not resumed his work in the offices of the New York Central Railroad Company.

"Why was none of the sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt made a director of the New York Central Railroad?" was asked of Chauncey M. Depew and of several directors and high officials of that company, after the board meeting today.

"None of them has enough railroad experience," was the general reply. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt and his brothers, W. K. and Frederick W., were experienced in the service of the Vanderbilt railway interests. Cornelius himself was the treasurer of the New York Central at the time of his father's death. The other two had positions of trust which gave them an insight into the details of the road's operation and fitted them for the direction of its policy.

Mr. Depew pointed out that it was not the policy of any railroad company to take into the board of management young men, no matter how brilliant the financial interest, might be.—Philadelphia Press.

WOOL SELLS WELL.

London Exchange Crowded With Buyers and Good Prices Ruled.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The wool sales opened today, and there was great animation. The exchange was crowded with buyers from all quarters. Exceptionally good prices ruled and the competition was keen. The supply was short, owing to the late start in Australia. The shortage in merinos caused buyers to sharply contest for them. Crossbreds, merinos and fine crossbreds were fully 10 to 15 per cent. dearer than in July.

HER FAITHFUL FRIENDS.

Fifteen Girls to Assist in a Grafting Operation at Wilkes-Barre.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Sept. 19.—Katie Foy, a laundry girl, had the flesh torn off her arm in a strip eighteen inches long and from two to four inches wide two weeks ago, and now the fifteen other girls in the street have offered their services in furnishing skin to graft on the injured arm.

Three pieces, each about the size of a dime, were removed from the arm of each of five girls today, and grafted on the arm of the injured girl. The operation today was quite successful.—Philadelphia Press.

Philippines Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Cardinal Gibbons had half an hour's conference with the President today. He was accompanied by Father Stafford, of this city.

Further than to admit that the conversation related to the situation in the Philippines, Cardinal Gibbons declined to make

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The Best on the Market.

BEAUFONT LITHIA WATER.

Delivered Fresh from Spring Daily.

14 Half Gal. Bottles, Tickets, \$1.00

5 Gal. In Demijohn, .50

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NEW PHONE, 521. OLD, 206.

a statement regarding the conference. It is known that the Cardinal came by appointment.

A few of the Catholic clergy have been very much exercised by the reports of the desecration of church property in the Philippines by our soldiers and it is presumed that this, together with other subjects relating to the Catholic church in the Philippines, was discussed.

In Manila by Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Root received information today which gives assurance that ships can be secured to land all the troops in Manila by Christmas. Telegrams from San Francisco announce that the quartermaster has options on vessels there which will take the place of those being repaired on the Atlantic coast.

It is still believed that the Thomas will be ready to sail on October 15th, while it is possible to complete the Logan by November 1st. The completion of the Meade is hopeless.

Weddings in Roanoke.

ROANOKE, VA., Sept. 20.—Special.—Miss Alma L. Bonavia, daughter of P. M. Bonavia, was married at noon today to Blair Blanton, a former Roanoker, but now a resident of Newport News. Joseph L. Bonavia was best man, and Miss Lena Kefauver, maid of honor. They will reside in Newport News.

John H. Bedford was married this morning to Miss Hattie Siler, daughter of George W. Siler. The wedding was a quiet affair, only a few special friends being present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. F. Harr.

C. & O. SUNDAY OUTINGS

Continued Until Further Notice to the Seaside, Note Change of Returning Schedule.

The C. and O. Sunday Outings to Old Point, Ocean View and Norfolk will continue to leave Richmond at 8:30 a.m. every Sunday, connecting at Old Point with electric cars for Buckroe Beach and Newport News. Returning, leave Norfolk (Ocean View station) at 6 p.m. instead of 7 p.m. Old Point at 7 p.m. instead of 8 p.m. and arrive at Richmond at 9 p.m.

Parlor car attached. Chairs 25 cents each. The hotels at Old Point are open for guests. The restaurants at Ocean View will accommodate you with the best and Norfolk greet you with the finest. A Norfolk Sunday Outing ticket allows stop-over at Old Point and Ocean View.

Excursion Richmond to Roanoke.

Round Trip, \$3.50. Via Petersburg and the Norfolk and Western Railway.

Train will leave Richmond, Byrd Street (Union) Depot, Tuesday, September 20th, at 11:30 a.m., stopping at Bedford City both going and returning, thus giving you an excellent chance to visit the Peaks of Otter. Returning, leave Roanoke Friday at 10 p.m., giving you three and a half days in the mountains. For full information apply 528 east Main street.

DEWEY CELEBRATION AT NEW YORK.

Reduced Rate via N. E. and P. and Pennsylvania Railroads—\$13.35 Round Trip.

Tickets on sale and good going only on September 20th and 21st. Includes full fare, round trip, continuous passage in each direction; final limit October 4th. Tickets on sale at Byrd Street Station, and at office of Richmond Transfer Co., 50 east Main street.

W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Diseases fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Albany, N. C. Trial bottles free at Owens & Minor Drug Company.

Regular size 50c. and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company announces that telephone communication can be had over its lines with Lynchburg, Va.; Danville, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Wytheville, Va.; Appomattox, Va.; Farmville, Va.; Creswell, Va.; Salem, Va.; Bedford City, Va.; Reidsville, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.

For further particulars enquire at the Public Pay Stations, and at Manager's office, 1214 east Main street.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Runkel Hamilton, of West Jefferson, Mo., after suffering eight months from Rectal Prolapse, he was cured unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best remedy for Hemorrhoids. Write for a box. Sold by Owens & Minor Drug Company.

"FOR THE SAKE OF FUN, mischief is done. A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. This mischief, fortunately, may be undone by the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Non-irritating.

FINE PEACHES.

Monroe Market, 401 west Grace street.

SHEEHAN DRAWS

FIRST BLOOD

His Victory Over Croker is the Talk

of New York.

THE BRIGGS FIGHT RENEWED.

A Cuban-American Romance—Howard Gould's Return—Edward M. Shepard for Bryan—Died After Her Long Sleep.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Special.—In the fight recently begun between John C. Sheehan and Richard Croker for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth Assembly District, Sheehan drew first blood, and everybody is talking about it. His victory was over Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, and was in spite of everything in the way of political pressure that could be brought to bear against him by Tammany Hall.

The victory means that Sheehan will go into a still fiercer, more extended, attack on Croker; that he will try to capture the organization; that he has the promises of help from other leaders and the financial and influential backing of some of the wealthiest men in the city and the nation as well.

When the figures that showed Sheehan victorious were announced in the Pequot Club, the Sheehan headquarters, there was a tremendous howl of joy, then a rush from the general meeting room to the recreation room upstairs, where, being a large gathering of Richard Croker, in a heavy bronze frame.

PICTURE TURNED TO THE WALL.
In a second the picture was torn from the wall, and a mob of shrieking men were dancing upon it. It was crushed, the frame almost in powder, and flung the debris into the street, where another howling crowd finished the work.

When Richard Croker was told at the Democratic Club, which Dr. Briggs, who has had won the day he was not looking happy. He had had the news by telephone before.

"At Sheehan's headquarters," he was told, "they are cheering Mr. Sheehan as the next leader of the 'Gangster' Hall."

Mr. Croker smiled, but not pleasantly, and